

Of all men alive  
I never yet beheld that *special* face,  
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*  
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,  
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakespeare.*  
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the  
*special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their  
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his  
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.  
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,  
was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*  
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.  
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be  
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth  
afterward become free. *Hooker.*  
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot  
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should  
be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
He bore  
A paunch of the same bulk before;  
Which still he had a *special* care  
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*  
5. Chief in excellence.  
The king hath drawn  
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]  
1. Particularly above others.  
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deutr.*  
A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil. xvi.*  
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.  
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury  
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *specially*. *Hale.*  
SPECIALLY. *n. f.* [*specialité*, French; from *special*.] Par-  
ticularity.  
On these two general heads all other *specialities* are depen-  
dent. *Hooker.*  
The packet is not come,  
Where that and other *specialities* are bound. *Shakespeare.*  
*Speciality* of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*  
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare  
contract without *speciality*, the other party might waive his law,  
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the  
debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*  
SPECIES. *n. f.* [*species*, Latin.]  
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.  
A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one  
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-  
ings: so horse is a *special* idea or *species* as it agrees to Duce-  
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*  
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.  
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures,  
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
For we are animals no less,  
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*  
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,  
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*  
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would  
constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body  
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-  
cities would make another *species*, if united to a different body  
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-  
tion.  
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible  
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the  
audible doth. *Bacon.*  
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-  
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more  
unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer  
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three  
inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters  
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and  
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*  
4. Representation to the mind.  
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-  
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the  
memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs  
to represent. *Dryden.*  
5. Show; visible exhibition.  
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*  
6. Circulating money.  
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-  
man empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than  
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of  
the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.  
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [*specificus*, French; *specificus* and *facis*.]  
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.  
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,  
To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Donham.*  
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is  
subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specific*  
nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *South.*  
By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distribu-  
ted into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their  
*specific* uniformities? *Glanville.*  
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed  
to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws  
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their  
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be  
not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*  
As all things were formed according to these *specific* plat-  
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity  
to them. *North.*  
*Specific* gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or  
weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by  
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of  
different kinds. *Quincy.*  
The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,  
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear  
to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*  
*Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distin-  
guishes each species from one another, while they stand rank-  
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine  
differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain  
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it  
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific*  
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grapes; as  
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*  
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular  
disease. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines  
that work by occult qualities.  
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to  
a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like shifts of  
ignorance. *Dacot's Natural History.*  
If he would drink a good decoction of sassa, with the usual  
*specifics*, he might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*  
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to  
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.  
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must  
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several  
virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of  
this duty. *Scatt's Sermons.*  
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ  
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no concept  
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of  
any other universal. *Cran.*  
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-  
fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-  
posed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been  
supernatural. *Bentley.*  
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by  
notation of distinguishing particularities.  
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common  
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-  
able creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrent,  
new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*  
SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio*, Fr.]  
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.  
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the  
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-  
quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. Particular mention.  
The constitution here speaks generally without the *speci-*  
fication of any place. *Aspliff's Paragon.*  
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specificare*, Fr.] To mention;  
to show by some particular marks of distinction.  
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is neces-  
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hunter.*  
St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Barnet.*  
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where  
the countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*  
SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any  
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.  
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before  
multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*  
SPECIOUS. *adj.* [*speciosus*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]  
1. Showy; pleasing to the view.  
The rest, far greater part  
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms. *Milton.*  
Religion satisfy'd.  
She next I took to wife,  
O that I never had! fond with too late!  
Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila,  
I hat *specious* monster, my accomplish'd foare. *Milton.*  
2. Plausible;

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first  
view.  
Bad men boast  
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,  
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*  
Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend them-  
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-  
tural form. *Dryden.*  
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with  
the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*  
This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adver-  
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of  
celebracy. *Atterbury.*  
SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *speciosus*.] With fair appearance.  
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to  
that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is  
wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*  
SPEC. *n. f.* [Spece, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.  
Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*  
Then are they happy, when  
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;  
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Aeneid.*  
TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.  
Flour  
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*  
SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.  
TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small  
spots.  
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,  
And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*  
*Speck'd* vanity  
Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.  
Saw'st thou not late a *speck'd* serpent rear  
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?  
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*  
The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The crest'd basilisk and *speckled* snake;  
Plead the green lordship of the scales survey,  
And with their forked tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*  
The tortoise here and elephant unite,  
Transform'd to combs, the *speck'd* d and the white. *Pope.*  
SPECKT. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] A wood-specker. *Ainsworth.*  
SPECTACLE. *n. f.* [*spectacul*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]  
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as  
eminently remarkable.  
In open place produc'd they me,  
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 Cor. iv. 9.  
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.  
Forth riding underneath the cattle wall,  
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,  
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fa. Queen.*  
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,  
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*  
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*  
We have helps for the sight far above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*  
It is no fault in the *spectacles* that the blind man sees not.  
Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the *specta-*  
cles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found  
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading  
the way to the discovery of new planets.  
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and  
shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*  
This day, then let us not be told,  
That you are sick and I grown old;  
Nor think on our approaching ills,  
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*  
SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spec-  
tacles.  
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights  
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
SPECTATION. *n. f.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.  
This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that  
which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*  
SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [*spectator*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker  
on; a beholder.  
More  
Than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*  
If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays  
the shot. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and  
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*  
He mourns his former vigour lost to far,  
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*  
What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Seed.*  
SPECTRE. *n. f.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.] Apparition;  
appearance of persons dead.  
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*  
The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre*, doth imply  
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*  
These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to  
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*  
SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.  
Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more  
long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in suffering. *Shakespeare.*  
SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.  
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,  
from the one end to the other, which scitered some of  
the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in encreasing  
the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*  
SPECTULAR. *n. f.* [*specularis*, Latin.]  
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.  
It were but madness now t' impart  
The skill of *specular* stone.  
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turn-  
ed into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained  
a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Hoyte.*  
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since  
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of  
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise  
not from *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-  
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,  
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*  
2. Assisting sight. Improper.  
The hidden way  
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames  
All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*  
TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*specular*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate;  
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.  
Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinse-  
cal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*  
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great  
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and  
by their variety of conjectures become consummate statemen.  
*Addison.*  
TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through  
with the mind.  
Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the  
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,  
but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SPECULATION. *n. f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]  
1. Examination by the eye; view.  
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and  
probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.  
They who have, as who have not, whom their great  
stars  
Throne and fet high? servants  
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.  
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,  
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should  
do the like; there remained after *speculation*, practice where-  
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*  
Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,  
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*  
News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*  
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.  
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and  
most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*  
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.  
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *specu-*  
lation, has since been furrounded by the fortune and boldness  
of many navigators.  
6. Power of sight. Not in use.  
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes  
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*  
SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [*speculativus*, Fr. from *speculate*.]  
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.  
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of  
man being by nature *speculative* and delighted with contem-  
plation in itself, they were to be known even for meer know-  
ledge sake. *Hooker.*  
It encourages *speculative* persons who have no turn of mind  
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*  
2. Theo-